

Statewide Agreements Accomplishments

Monterey Agreement - In 1994, DWR and a group of its water contractors executed an agreement (called the Monterey Agreement) to modify the long-term water supply contracts. This agreement was the basis for modifications to the contracts of 27 contractors in 1995 and 1996. After a legal challenge, the plaintiffs, contractors, and DWR reached a settlement that included DWR developing a new Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Amendment and the Settlement Agreement as the lead agency. In February 2010, then Director Lester Snow signed the certification for the final EIR and in May 2010, current Director Mark Cowin signed a notice of determination. www.water.ca.gov/environmentalservices/monterey_plus.cfm

Truckee River Operating Agreement - The Truckee River Operating Agreement (TROA) is an agreement to better manage the water of the Truckee River. It was signed by the federal government, States of California and Nevada, and local and tribal interests in 2008 after 15 years of negotiations. The TROA is an important step toward implementation of the interstate allocation of the waters of the Truckee River, Carson River, and Lake Tahoe basins between California and Nevada. In addition, implementation of the TROA will: 1) enhance conditions for threatened and endangered fish species; 2) increase drought protection; 3) improve river water quality; 4) enhance in-stream flows and recreational opportunities; and 5) settle long-standing litigation over water rights. www.cd.water.ca.gov/cnwa/troa.cfm

Salton Sea - State legislation enacted in 2003 and 2004 requires the Natural Resources Agency, in coordination with the DWR and the Department of Fish and Game, to undertake a restoration study to determine a preferred alternative for restoration of the Salton Sea ecosystem. The objectives of the restoration are to restore long-term stable aquatic and shoreline habitat, eliminate air quality impacts from restoration projects, and protect water quality. The Salton Sea Ecosystem Restoration Program is coordinating efforts between the Legislature, various federal, State, and local agencies, stakeholders, and the general public to implement restoration activities at the Salton Sea in conformance with these objectives. DWR's Salton Sea Office worked diligently to develop an EIR and preferred restoration alternative for restoration. The preferred alternative has three major elements: 1) a saline habitat complex of approximately 62,000 acres; 2) a 45,000 acre -marine sea to provide a balanced ecosystem; 3) air quality management actions such as use of brine and water efficient vegetation. It is now up to state legislature to review and consider the proposed alternative. www.water.ca.gov/saltonsea

Klamath Basin Agreement - The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement (KBRA) and the Klamath Hydroelectric Settlement Agreement (KHSA) are companion agreements between Klamath Basin Tribes, irrigators, fishermen, conservations, counties, States of Oregon and California, federal agencies, and dam owners which aims to restore Klamath Basin fisheries and sustain local economies. The Agreements include removal of 4 dams in the Klamath River; increased flows for fish; greater reliability of irrigation water deliveries; reintroduction of salmon above the dams and into and above Upper Klamath Lake; investment in comprehensive and coordinated habitat restoration; a power program for Basin farmers and ranchers; mitigation to counties for the effects of dam removal; and investment in tribal economic revitalization. The first dam is scheduled to be removed in 2020, pending CEQA and NEPA review.

San Joaquin River Restoration - The San Joaquin River Restoration (SJRR) is a comprehensive, long-term effort to restore flows to a 153 mile segment of the San Joaquin River from Friant Dam to the confluence of the Merced River. The restoration effort is based on the settlement of an 18-year long lawsuit over how the river's water is used, which was approved in federal court in October 2006. Settling Parties include water users, environmental organizations, and federal agencies. DWR signed an MOU with the settling parties to provide assistance in the implementation of the program. The program has co-equal goals of restoration and water management, to avoid adverse water supply impacts to all of the Friant long-term contractors. The State's involvement in the SJRR Program is primarily funded through Proposition 84, which provided the Resources Agency \$100 million to implement the court settlement. Interim restoration flows began 2009 and salmon will be reintroduced into the river in 2012. Full river restoration flows will begin in 2014. www.water.ca.gov/rivers/sanjoaquin/program

